

**Amendments to the Claims:**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

**Listing of Claims:**

1-4. (Cancelled)

5. (Currently amended) A method of treating diabetes with sulfonylurea secondary failure in a diabetic mammal in need thereof with sulfonylurea secondary failure which comprises: (a) testing if said mammal can no longer close an ATP-sensitive K<sup>+</sup> channel due to stimulation by a sulfonylurea receptor 1-binding compound, and (b) administering to the said mammal an effective amount of a dipeptidyl peptidase IV inhibitor wherein the dipeptidyl peptidase IV inhibitor is used to close an ATP-sensitive K<sup>+</sup> channel that has become unable to be closed as a result of stimulation by a sulfonylurea receptor 1-binding compound.

6. (Cancelled)

7. (Cancelled)

8. (Currently amended) A method of promoting insulin secretion in a diabetic patient in need thereof with sulfonylurea secondary failure which comprises: (a) testing if said patient can no longer close an ATP-sensitive K<sup>+</sup> channel due to stimulation by a sulfonylurea receptor 1-binding compound, and (b) administering to the patient an effective amount of a dipeptidyl dipeptidase IV inhibitor wherein the dipeptidyl peptidase IV inhibitor is used to close an ATP-sensitive K<sup>+</sup> channel that has become unable to be closed as a result of stimulation by a sulfonylurea receptor 1-binding compound.

9. (Previously Presented) The method according to Claim 5 wherein the sulfonylurea receptor 1-binding compound is a sulfonylurea compound and the sulfonylurea secondary failure is ascribable to the sulfonylurea compound.

10. (Previously Presented) The method according to Claim 5 wherein the sulfonylurea receptor 1-binding compound is a fast-acting insulin secretagogue and the sulfonylurea secondary failure is ascribable to the fast-acting insulin secretagogue.

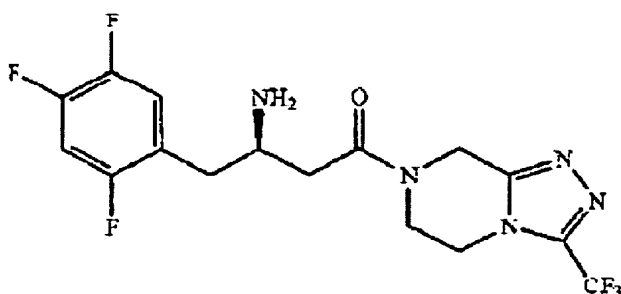
11. (Previously Presented) The method according to Claim 8 wherein the sulfonylurea receptor 1-binding compound is a sulfonylurea compound and the sulfonylurea secondary failure is ascribable to the sulfonylurea compound.

12. (Previously Presented) The method according to Claim 8 wherein the sulfonylurea receptor 1-binding compound is a fast-acting insulin secretagogue and the sulfonylurea secondary failure is ascribable to the fast-acting insulin secretagogue.

13. (New) A method of treating diabetes with sulfonylurea secondary failure in a diabetic mammal in need thereof with sulfonylurea secondary failure which comprises administering to said mammal an effective amount of 2- {[3-(aminomethyl)-2-isobutyl-4-phenyl-1-oxo-1,2-dihydro-6-isoquinolinyloxy}acetamide monohydrate.

14. (New) A method of treating diabetes with sulfonylurea secondary failure in a diabetic mammal in need thereof with sulfonylurea secondary failure which comprises administering to said mammal an effective amount of (2S)-1- {[3-(hydroxy-1-adamantyl)amino]acetyl}-2-cyano-pyrrolidine.

15. (New) A method of treating diabetes with sulfonylurea secondary failure in a diabetic mammal in need thereof with sulfonylurea secondary failure which comprises administering to said mammal an effective amount of the compound of the formula:



or salt thereof.